

SOROKIN, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KULIKOV, Ya.P., inzh.; BULGAKOV, F.V.,
inzh.; IVANOV, A.I., inzh.

Sintering of iron ores under positive pressure. Met. i
gornorud. prom. no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Sintering)

LOKTIONOVA, N.A.; RASTVOROVA, N.M.; KOVRIZHENYKH, V.G.; KOMAROVA, N.K.;
TELIS, M.Ya.; DOBATKIN, V.I., rukovoditel' raboty; Prinimali
uchastiye: VINOKUROV, N.G.; PONAGAYBO, Yu.N.; PERETYKINA, I.N.;
BULGAKOV, G.F.; PYATUNINA, V.I.; TITKOV, S.M.; KALMYKOV, K.V.;
BRASLAVSKIY, D.N.; VEYSMAN, S.Ya.; APER'YANOVA, N.N.;
PANTYUSHKOVA, N.S.; PRIVEZENTSEVA, T.V.

Ways to reduce warping of large-size parts made of the
AK4-1 alloy. Alium. splavy no.3:271-284 '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

Bulgakov, G.V.

DOLBNIN, A.V.; BULGAKOV, G.V.

Current problems in the development of yeast production. Gidroliz.
i lesokhim. prom. 8 no.6:9-11 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1.Giprogidroliz.
(Yeast)

BULGAKOV, G. V.

✓ *Chem* The production of ammonium sulfate from hydrolyzed slimes. G. V. Bulgakov and N. A. Stukin. *Gidrotex. i. Lesokim. Prom.* 9, No. 7, 27-8 (1956).—The industrial use of waste CaSO_4 slimes for converting $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ to $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ is reviewed and a schematic diagram of the process is presented. An approx. material and energy balance in the production of 1 ton of the sulfate calls for 1.4 tons of CaSO_4 (97%), 0.27 tons of NH_3 (100%), 0.084 tons of CO_2 (100%), 0.070 tons of H_2SO_4 (monohydrate), 33.60 kw-hr. elec. energy, 0.8 to 1.3 tons of steam, 1.7 cu. m. of makeup water, and 26 to 110 cu. m. recycled water. 14 refs.

DONSKOV, Vasil'y Yefimovich, dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; ZUYEVA, Raisa Vasil'yev-na, kand.ekon.nauk; KHUZHKOVA, Raisa Vasil'yevna, kand.ekon.nauk; MESH-KOV, Yuriy Konstantinovich, dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; MOISEYEV, Petr Nikitich, dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; PONOMAREVA, Irina Andreyevna, kand.ekon.nauk; KHINKIS, Lev Akimovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; KAMENITSER, S.Ye., kand.ekon.nauk, retsenzent; nauchnyy red.; BULGAKOV, G.V., kand.ekon.nauk, retsenzent; SHVARTS, V.M., inzh.ekonomist, retsenzent; PRI-TYKINA, L.A., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Production organization and planning in food industry enterprises]
Organizatsiya i planirovaniye proizvodstva na predpriyatiyakh pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1959. 605 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Food industry)

BULGAKOV, G.V.

Prospects for the development of the production of baking
yeast from nonedible ingredients. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.
tekh. no.2:8-14 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Yeast)

BULGAKOV, G.V.

~~██████████~~
Baker's yeast from wood sugar. Hidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 12
no.1:10-11 '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlen-
nosti.

(Yeast)

BULGAKOV, G.V.

Is the pasteurization of beer necessary? Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
pishch.tekh.no.5:3-7 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskii institut. Kafedra ekonomiki,
organizatsii i planirovaniya pishchevykh predpriyatiy.
(Beer)

BULGAKOV, G.V.; PYASTKINA, G.A.

Cost of beer pasteurization. Spirt.prom 26 no.7:34-36 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Brewing industry) (Pasteurizers)

BULGAKOV, I.F.; ALFEROV, V.N., red.

[Collecting medicinal plants] Sbor lekarstvennykh rastenii.
Kuibyshev, M-va zdravookhraneniia, 1959. 44 p.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Starshiy agronom tresta lekarstvennykh rasteniy Minister-
stva zdravookhraneniya SSSE (for Bulgakov). 2. Direktor
Kuibyshevskoy mezhoblastnoy kontory "Lekrastresta" (for
Alferov).

(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

GRYZLOV, V.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BULGAKOV, I.P.; KUTEYNIKOV,
F.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHUTOV, G.A., red.; MONOVA, Ye.S.,
red.

[Oilseed and opium poppy] Mak maslichnyi i opiinyi. Mo-
skva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 141 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Starshiy agronom Gosudarstvennogo tresta po vyrashchivaniyu
i zagotovke lekarstvenno-rastitel'nogo syr'ya (for Bulgakov).

BULGAKOV, I. S.

Schetnye mashiny. Dop. v kachestve uchebn. posobiia dlia studentov mashinostroit. spetsial'-nostei. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1950- illus.

Contents. -ch. 1. Konstruktsiia schetnykh mashin.

(Calculating machines. v. 1. Design of calculating machines.)

DLC: QA75.B8

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union,
Library of Congress, 1953

BULGAKOV, I.S.

Bulgakov, I.S. — "An Investigation of the Mechanisms of Calculating Machines." Cand
Tech Sci, Moscow Higher Technical School, Moscow 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Matematika,
Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

66212

SOV/146-59-1-12/21

~~9(2), 28(1,2)~~ 16.6800

AUTHOR: Bulgakov, I.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: The Realization of an Approximated Multiplication in Digital Computers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 1, pp 77-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Considering the purpose of a computer, the multiplication of two n -digit numbers may be performed either precisely, by obtaining a $2n$ -digit product (for example, computers for bookkeeping accounts), or with approximation, i.e. with an accuracy of up to 0.5 units of the n -th digit of the product (computers for scientific or engineering calculations). The accurate multiplication requires the presence of $2n$ -digits in the arithmetic unit when using a parallel arithmetic unit. The application of the approximated multiplication facilitates a reduction of the volume of the arithmetic unit and leads to a simplification of the computer. During the multiplication, a shift of the multiplicand in regard to the sum of the partial products is performed. This

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The Realization of an Approximated Multiplication in Digital Computers

shift may be performed by two methods: 1) The sum of the partial product is shifted in the product register - the multiplicand is always fed to the same inputs of the arithmetic unit; 2) the multiplicand is shifted in regard to the inputs of the arithmetic unit. The purpose of this paper is to determine the necessary volume of the arithmetic unit for approximated multiplication, depending on the method of shift. Together with these considerations, the application of the aforementioned shift methods in different arithmetic units is discussed. The author shows that the multiplication by shifting the sums of the partial products requires less volume of the arithmetic unit compared to the method in which the multiplicand is shifted. However, the application of the first version will not always be advantageous, for example, when the arithmetic unit is also used for dividing operations. Therefore, the second version with a shift of the multiplicand is preferred, inspite of some enlargement of the arithmetic unit. When the multiplication is performed by shifting the sums of the partial products to the right, the (n+1) digit must be kept for approximating the n-th digit of the

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product, i.e. $n+1$ digits are required in the arithmetic unit, or one additional digit. In case the multiplication process is performed by a shift of the multiplicand in regard to the sums of the partial products, the number of partial products to be added will be $n - m + 1$, where m is the number of the additional digit when multiplying n -digit numbers. Further, the author determines the error occurring when dropping the m -th and the subsequent additional digits of the accurate product. There are 2 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Penzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Penza Polytechnic Institute) ✓

SUBMITTED: January 3, 1959

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06298

28 (2)
AUTHOR:

Bulgakov, I. S., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Docent

SOV/119-59-11-12/13

TITLE:

Computers

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 11, p 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper criticizes the book "Vychislitel'nyye mashiny" by V. N. Ryazankin, N. N. Yevstigneyev, and N. N. Tresvyatskiy. The following faults are pointed out: Introduction of wrong technical terms, misinterpretation of known material, use of unclear expressions and superfluous material. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/i

RABINOVICH, M.I.; BULGAKOV, K.B.

Gas heating devices without flue systems. Gaz. prom. 8 no.2:
22-26 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

RABINOVICH, M.I.; BUGAKOV, K.D.; NEZDARNYY, S.M.; CHEPEL', G.T.

Gas stove with outlet of combustion products into a flue. Gaz.
prom. 8 no.3:26-28 '69 (MIRA 17:7)

BULGAKOV, K.B.; KIRKOVICH, L.A.; KUPRIYENKO, L.A.; BABINOVICH, M.I.

Heating living quarters with gas convectors. Gaz. prom. 1 no.2:
24-27 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

BULGAKOV, K.S.

Comparative characteristics of some maize varieties and of the chemical composition of grain hulls. Izv.vys.uчеб.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.6:12-15 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Corn (Maize))

BULGAKOV, K. S.

Characteristics of the grain, and the chemical composition
of the hulls and cobs of corn grown in the Moscow Province.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.5:29-31 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promysh-
lennosti, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

(Moscow Province--Corn(Maize)--Analysis)

ATABEKOV, G.I.; BELOUSOV, M.M.; BULGAKOV, K.V.; VASIL'YEV, D.V.;
YEGIZAROV, I.V.; ZAKHAROV, S.N.; ZEYLIDZON, Ye.D.; KOSTENKO, M.P.;
MANOYLOV, V.Ye.; "ARNEVSKIY, B.I.; RYZHOV, P.I.; SOLOV'YEV, I.I.;
SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; FABRIKANT, V.L.; CHERNIN, A.B.; CHERNOBROVCOV,
N.V.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; SHABADASH, B.I.; SHCHEDRIN, N.N.;
FATEYEV, A.V.

Viktor Ivanovich Ivanov, 1900-1964; an obituary. Elektrichestvo
no.11:89 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

ATABEKOV, G.I.; BASHARIN, A.V.; BOGORODITSKIY, N.P.; BULGAKOV, K.V.;
VASIL'YEV, D.V.; YEGIAZAROV, I.V.; YERMOLIN, N.P.; KOSTENKO, M.P.;
MATKHANOV, P.N.; NOVASH, V.I.; NORNEVSKIY, B.I.; RUTSKIY, A.I.;
RYZHOV, P.I.; SOLOV'YEV, I.I.; SOLODNIKOV, G.S.; SLEPYAN, Ya.Yu.;
SMUROVA, N.V.; TINYAKOV, N.A.; FATEYEV, A.V.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.;
SHABADASH, B.I.; SHCHEDFIN, N.N.

Viktor Ivanovich Ivanov, 1900-1964; obituary. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; energ. 8 no.1:122-123 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

BULGAKOV, Konstantin Vasil'yevich; KAPLUN, G.B., redaktor; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Electric power for industrial enterprises] Energosnabzhenie
promyshlennykh predpriatii. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1957.
343 p. (MLRA 10:9)

(Electric power)

AUTHOR: Bulgakov, K.V., Cand.Tech.Sci. SOV/96-58-7-16/22

TITLE: Efficient power-supply to industrial undertakings (O ratsional'nom energosnabzhenii promyshlennykh predpriyatiy)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.7. pp. 75-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Design and operating experience in industry has shown that industrial power-supply is often irrational. The main defects are insufficient use of secondary power resources and the supply of process heat from local boiler houses instead of from heat-and electric-power stations. To overcome these defects, full use should be made of secondary power resources, principally by using exhaust process steam and flue-gases from industrial furnaces for the supply of heat and electricity to industry. Only then should power supply to industry from local power plant be entertained. Exhaust process steam returned at a pressure of 1.3 - 1.5 atms usually accounts for some 80 - 90% of the steam delivered to the shops. After mechanical purification it should be used for seasonal heating and domestic loads and for heating power station feed-water. Such exhaust process steam can also be used in special turbines if there is sufficient of it available. A diagram of an installation using exhaust process steam in system heaters and a special turbine is shown in Fig.1. When the output of process steam is erratic, for example from presses, a steam water accumulator is installed. Exhaust process steam can be used in the turbines of a local heat-and electric-power station only in special

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Efficient power-supply to industrial undertakings

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cases; that is when the power station is nearby and has turbines with two pass-outs. A formula is given for the quantity of heat obtained when using exhaust process steam for heating purposes. Formulae are also written for the electric power obtained when exhaust process steam is used in special turbines. The use of heat in different ways is examined for a particular case of plastics manufacture. It is shown that under the conditions given, the use of a special turbine is less economical than use of the steam for heat-supply. Moreover, special turbines involve additional capital expenditure and running costs and must be justified in each particular case. Economic analyses of various special cases are then given. The complex utilisation of heat from the flue-gases of industrial furnaces in a Heat-and Electric-Power Station with waste heat boilers is then considered. Until now, flue-gases from industrial furnaces have not been sufficiently widely used; the steam raised in waste heat boilers is used only for separate energy production, mainly to cover local heating loads, and sometimes, to produce mechanical power, for example in turbo-blowers for coking ovens. Therefore, the initial steam conditions are usually low. However, the use of steam from waste heat boilers for combined power and heat production makes the most efficient use of furnace flue-gas heat, particularly if the initial steam conditions are high. Such a heat-and electric-power station with waste heat boilers and back-pressure turbines using

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Efficient power-supply to industrial undertakings.

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station with waste heat boilers and back-pressure turbines using available thermal loads can give electric power generation without any fuel consumption. A schematic diagram of such a station is shown in Fig.2. A formula is given for the amount of electric power generated. Besides making new stations in this way, existing waste heat boiler installations can be reconstructed by installing back-pressure turbines. The advantages of doing this are explained, and the minimum permissible values of annual load on the turbo set and hourly thermal load for which it is rationally advisable to install waste heat boilers with back-pressure turbines are given in Tables 2. & 3. The tables show that the use of such turbines is often rational. The reconstruction of heat-supply boilers in heat-and electric-power stations with back-pressure turbines, or the construction of stations of this kind in place of heat-supply boiler houses is then considered. The use of such back-pressure turbines is often advisable when industrial undertakings are being extended. A power station of this kind should generate electricity only while supplying heat for the thermal loads of the particular industrial undertaking or neighbouring works. A hitherto widely used, but irrational, method of supplying industrial steam from a local boiler house is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig 3a. It is proposed to use, in place of this, a heat-and electric-power station with back-pressure turbine, as shown in Fig.3b. The advantages of making this

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substitution in new or reconstructed industrial power stations are considered. Justification of the additional expenditure is necessary in each particular case. The formulae required for this purpose are given. Particular cases are treated in Tables 4. and 5., the first of which relates to reconstructing an existing heat-supply boiler house as a heat-and electric-power station, and the second to replacing the existing boiler house by a heat-and electric-power station with new boilers. The tables give some idea of the extent to which replacement of existing facilities in this way is advantageous. There are 5 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Institut (Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute)

1. Power plants - Effectiveness
2. Industrial plants - Power

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SOV/143-59-3-11/20

AUTHOR: Bulgakov, K.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent

TITLE: Efficient Use of Heat Transformers (O
ratsional'nom primenenii teplovykh transformatorov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Energetika,
1959, Nr 3, pp 79-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Heat transformers are supplied with steam from the
turbines of a TETs and increase the pressure of this
steam to a magnitude which is required by the different
productional heat processes serviced from that TETs.
In many cases, heat transformers may lead to a con-
siderable increase of the thermal load of TETs turbines
and consequently they lead to an increased output of
central heating energy and electric power. In some
cases, the fuel consumption of a TETs with a heat
transformer will be several times smaller than com-
pared with condenser power plants. Further, heat
transformers may successfully replace the ROU (reduk-
tsionno-okhladitel'naya ustanovka - reduction

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Efficient Use of Heat Transformers SOV/143-59-3-11/20

and cooling equipment). In this article the author indicates possible directions for rational application of heat transformers. He also furnishes a method for selecting heat transformers. Until today, the latter did not find any significant practical application. The author distinguishes two basic types:

- a) heat transformers with steam-jet compressors;
- b) mechanical heat transformers, built as compressors with electric or steam turbine drive. Heat transformers with steam-jet compressors are simple in their design and may be manufactured at local workshops. Consequently, their initial cost is low. One of their disadvantages is their low efficiency factor (not higher than 0.25). Mechanical heat transformers have a higher efficiency (0.50-0.60). Their disadvantages are the electric drive, which means a relatively high consumption of power, complicated design requiring manufacture by a specialized plant and consequently high initial costs. The author considers various possible versions for applying heat transformers and states that back-pressure steam turbines with control-

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Efficient Use of Heat Transformers SOV/143-59-3-11/20

led steam extraction were the most suitable source of steam for heat transformers. However, such turbines are not being built in the USSR at this time. The author studied the economical aspects of using heat transformers and arrives at the conclusion that their application may result in many cases in a considerable saving. Eventually there will be even a saving in initial expenditures for the TETs and the central heating network. There are 8 diagrams and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering imeni V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin))
Kafedra elektronnykh i ionnykh preobrazovateley
(Chair of Electronic and Ionic Devices)

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1958

Card 3/3

BULGAKOV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Concerning the power indices of planned heat and electric power
plants. Izv. LETI 57 no.39:195-208 '59. (MIRA 15:10)
(Heating from central stations)
(Electric power plants)

BULGAKOV, K. V., Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Thermoelectric power stations in the power economy of the USSR." Leningrad, 1960. 49 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Electrical Engineering Inst im V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 149)

ALEKSEYEV, A.Ye.; BULGAKOV, K.V.; ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.; IVANOV, V.I.;
PETROV, I.I.; RYZHOV, P.I.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A.;
SHCHEDRIN, N.N.; FATEYEV, A.V.

Sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Dmitrii Vasil'evich Vasil'ev.
Elektrichestvo no.3:93 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Vasil'ev, Dmitrii Vasil'evich, 1901-)

BULGAKOV, Konstantin Vasil'yevich; VASIL'YEV, V.K., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., retsenzent; KAPLUN, G.B., inzh., red.;
ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Utilization of secondary power resources] Ispol'zovanie
vtorichnykh energeticheskikh resursov. Moskva, Gosenergo-
izdat, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Power resources)

ABRYUTIN, Viktor Nikolayevich; FRIDENBERG, Rikhard Arnol'dovich;
BULGAKOV, K.V., dots., retsenzent; RUZIN, Ya.L., dots.,
retsenzent; SHABADASH, B.I., dots., retsenzent; VOL'PE, L.,
red.

[Electrical section of large capacity thermal electric
power plants] Elektricheskaya chast' moskovnykh teplo-
vykh elektrostantsii; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Se-
vero-Zapadnyi zaokhny politekhnicheskii in-t, 1962. 197 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

L 22569-66

ACC NR: AP6012962

SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/65/000/001/0122/0123

AUTHOR: Atabekov, G. I.; Basharin, A. V.; Bogoroditskiy, N. P.; Bulgakov, K. V.; Vasil'yev, D. V.; Yegiazarov, I. V.; Yermolin, N. P.; Kostenko, M. P.; Matkhanov, P. N.; Novash, V. I.; Nornevskiy, B. I.; Rutskiy, A. I.; Ryzhov, P. I.; Solov'yev, I. I.; Solodovnikov, G. S.; Slepyan, Ya. Yu.; Smurova, N. V.; Tinyakov, N. A.; Fateyev, A. V.; Fedoseyev, A. M.; Shabadash, B. I.; Shchedrin, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Obituary for Ivanov, Viktor Ivanovich

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika, no. 1, 1965, 122-123

TOPIC TAGS: academic personnel, electronic personnel, electronics

ABSTRACT: Viktor Ivanovich Ivanov, Dr. of Tech. Sciences, professor of the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Ulyanov, died 24 August 1964. He was born in 1900, was the first teacher of special relay protection of power equipment in the USSR, outlining the principles of the new discipline in a monograph published in 1932. In recent years, Ivanov has concentrated in the development of the teaching of industrial electronics and pulse technology in the Leningrad Institute. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUEN DATE: none

Card 1/1 BK

BRUSILOVSKIY, D.A.; BULGAKOV, L.N.; GENIS, B.M.; KVARTIN, L.M.;
KRASOVSKIY, Ye.S.; MIKHAYLOV, D.I.; NATOCHANNYY, A.S.; NIKOL'SKIY,
V.N.; POPOV, M.P.; SIGODZINSKIY, A.A.; SKOMOROSHKIN, A.F.;
CHASOVNIKOV, G.V.; DERBISHER, A.V., kand. ekon. nauk, red.;
DULKIN, N.A., spets. red.; BONDAROVSKAYA, G.V., red.; TORSHINA,
Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Overall automation and modernization of equipment and production
processes at the First State Bearing Plant] Kompleksnaia avtoma-
tizatsiia i modernizatsiia oborudovaniia i protsessov proizvodstva
na Pervom gosudarstvennom podshipnikovom zavode. Moskva, TSentr.
biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1959. 84 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Moskovskiy gorodskoy ekonomicheskii
administrativnyi rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyastva.
(Moscow--Bearing industry) (Automation)

BULGAKOV, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Approximate multiplication by digital computers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:
prib. no.1:77-80 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Penzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electronic digital computers)

EULGAKOV, M.

Fine school. Voenn. znaniya. 37 no.9:20 S '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Starshiy instruktor obkoma Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya
armii, aviatsii i flotu, g. Yaroslavl'.
(Yaroslavl--Military education)

ACC NR: AP6030156

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0195/0196

AUTHOR: Abov, Yu. G.; Bulgakov, M. I.; Gul'ko, A. D.; Yermakov, O. N.; Krupchitskiy P. A.; Oratovskiy, Yu. A.; Trostin, S. S.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKAE, Moscow (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE)

TITLE: Production of polarized beams of thermal neutrons by means of a pile of cobalt mirrors

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 195-196

TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, thermal neutron, nuclear research reactor, cobalt, neutron polarization, collimator

ABSTRACT: A unit for the production of polarized neutron beams needed for experimental purposes is described. The unit, shown below, consists of a collimator and a pile of cobalt mirrors. The collimator, consisting of 10 convergent slits separated by vertical steel plates, is placed in the horizontal channel of a reactor. Each of the cobalt mirrors is backed by glass and the length of each mirror is made up of three separate units $350 \times 125 \times 3 \text{ mm}^3$ in size. The top and bottom ends of the mirrors are fitted into 10 slots bored through the connecting strips and clamped with wedge clamps so that each mirror has a corresponding slit in the collimator.

Card 1/3

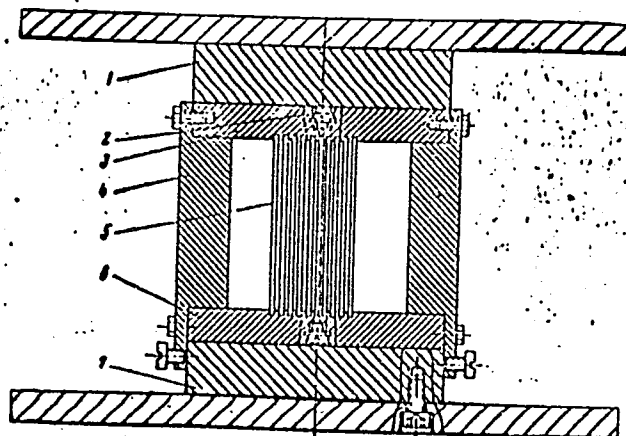
UDC: 539.1.078.539.125.5

ACC NR: AP6030156

The pile of mirrors is set into an electromagnet. The mean angle of beam incidence on a corresponding mirror is 7.5° and all neutron beams reflected by the mirrors converge at a distance of 4.5 m from the pile of mirrors. The incident and reflected beams are separated by means of a sliding screen system made of boron carbide situated near the target. The flow of polarized neutrons on a specimen with an area of $100 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$ amounted to 3×10^7 neutrons/sec. The degree of neutron beam polarization amounted to — 90%, and the polarization efficiency of 95%. The authors thank V. A. Beketov and N. S. Shatlovskaya for making the cobalt mirrors, Yu. Ya. Garrison for assembling the pile of mirrors, and A. I. Savushkin, V. K. Rissukhin, O. M. Svetlov, and I. L. Karpikhin for helping with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6030156



1. upper magnetic pole, 2. wedge clamp, 3. upper connecting strip, 4. side wall (brass), 5. cobalt mirror, 6. lower connecting strip, 7. lower magnetic pole

SUB CODE: 20, 18/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

LOPATIN, N.A., inzh.; KOGNOVITSKAYA, O.S., inzh.; BULGAKOV, M.I.,
inzh.; DEVLIKAMOV, A.G., inzh.; PLATONOV, V.A., inzh.,
retsenzent; ROZINOYER, S.T., inzh., nauchnyy red.;
NEPOROZHNYAYA, G.P., red.; SOKOL'SKIY, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Hydraulic mechanization in the construction of the Volga
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(Hydraulic machinery)

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Agrobiologiya no.5:109-119 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

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BULGAKOV, N.

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(Malt)

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 2. Nachal'nik pozharно-ispytatel'noy stantsii, Rostov-na-Donu (for Bulgakov).
- (Farm buildings--Fire and fire prevention)

BIRYULIN, Gavriil Mikhaylovich; LENTINA, M., red.; BULGAKOV, N.,
kand. geogr. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Life among the waves] Zhizn' sredi voln. Vladivostok
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BULGAKOV, N. A., Engineer

"Geometry of the Transformer of Minimum Cost." Sub 17 Jan 47, Moscow
Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457. 18 Apr 55

GRISHIN, A.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; BULGAKOV, N.A.

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1. Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.

BULGAKOV, N. B.

29149 BULGAKOV, N. P. I STRELKOV, I. G. -- O vliyanií pochvennykh usloviy na urozhey i semennuyu produkcíyu uzkolistnogo lyupina. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk, BSSR, 1949, No. 4, s. 121-29

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25774

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issledov. in-ta zhivotnovods-tra, T. XVI, 1949, s. 91-145. Bibliogr: 15 nazv.

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BULGAKOV, N. G. : "Periodic oscillations of quasi-linear autonomous systems with numerous degrees of freedom". Sverdlovsk, 1958. Min Higher Education USSR, Ural State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Differential equations CARD 1/5 PG - 37
 AUTHOR BULGAKOV N.G.
 TITLE The oscillations of quasi-linear autonomous systems with several degrees of freedom and a non-analytic characteristic of non-linearity.
 PERIODICAL Priklad. Mat. Mech. 19, 265-272 (1955)
 reviewed 5/1956

The periodic oscillations of a system with n degrees of freedom are considered which is described by the equations

$$(1) \quad \frac{dx_s}{dt} = a_{s1}x_1 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n + \mu f_s(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (s=1, \dots, n).$$

a_{sj} are constants, μ is a small parameter, the f_s have, in a certain domain G , continuous partial derivatives of first order. The characteristic equation

$$(2) \quad |a_{sj} - \delta_{sj}\xi| = 0$$

is supposed to have 0 for a zero of multiplicity l_j , and the r pairs $\pm p_j \lambda_j$ ($j=1, \dots, r$, p_j integer, λ_j positive) of roots, the orders of which are l_j . To these critical roots correspond groups of solutions of the corresponding

Priklad. Mat. Mech. 19, 265-272 (1955)

CARD 2/5

PG - 37

linear equations. The numbers of the groups will be designated by $k_0, k_1, \dots, k_r$; for at least one j it is $1_j \leq k_j$. If $k_0 + 2k_1 + \dots + 2k_r = m$, the system

$$(B) \quad \frac{dx_s}{dt} = a_{s1}x_1 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n \quad (s=1, \dots, n)$$

possesses m linear independent solutions with period $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$:

$$(4) \quad \varphi_1^{(i)}(t), \dots, \varphi_n^{(i)}(t) \quad (i=1, \dots, m).$$

Hence (3) possesses periodic solutions with period ω which depend on m arbitrary constants:

$$(5) \quad x_s = M_1 \varphi_s^{(1)}(t) + \dots + M_m \varphi_s^{(m)}(t) \quad (s=1, \dots, n).$$

Now the author studies two problems: 1) to give the conditions which must be satisfied by the M_i under which to the solution (5) corresponds, for sufficiently small $|\mu|$, a periodic solution of (1) which tends to (5) for $\mu = 0$. 2) How to calculate practically this solution.

1) Let $T = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (1 + \alpha \mu)$ (with $\alpha = \alpha(\mu)$, $\alpha(0) = \alpha^*$) the period of the wanted periodic solution of (1). By $\tau(1 + \mu \alpha)$ (1) is transformed into

$$(6) \quad \frac{dx_s}{d\tau} = a_{s1}x_1 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n + \mu F_s(x_1, \dots, x_n, \alpha, \mu).$$

Priklad.Mat.Mech. 19, 265-272 (1955)

CARD 3/5

PG - 37

Now it is shown at first (necessary condition) that (6) can have an ω -periodic solution tending to (5) for $\mu = 0$ only if the constants M_i and α^* satisfy the following system of equations:

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} P_i(M_1, \dots, M_m, \alpha^*) &= \int_0^\omega \sum_{s=1}^n F_s(x_1, \dots, x_n, \alpha^*, 0) \psi_s^{(i)}(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^\omega \sum_{s=1}^n f_s(x_1, \dots, x_n) \psi_s^{(i)}(\tau) d\tau + \alpha^* \omega \sum_{k=1}^m M_k A_{ki} = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m). \end{aligned}$$

Here is

$$A_{ki} = \sum_{s=1}^n \psi_s^{(i)}(\tau) \frac{d\varphi_s^{(k)}}{d\tau},$$

and the $\psi_s^{(i)}$ are the m linear independent ω -periodic solutions of the system

$$\frac{dy_s}{dt} = -a_{s1}y_1 - \dots - a_{sn}y_n \quad (s=1, \dots, n)$$

which is conjugated to (3).

Since the number of the equations (7) is equal to the number of the unknown magnitudes diminished by 1, one of these magnitudes can be arbitrarily chosen. It is shown that the assumption $M_n = 0$ is no restriction of the generality and

Priklad. Mat. Mech. 19, 265-272 (1955)

CARD 4/5

PG - 37

that the m equations with m unknowns thus resulting have simple solutions, that means the Jacobian of the functions P_i in the remaining variables is different from 0. For this result, however, the preceding assumption $l_j \leq k_j$ for at least one j is necessary.

2) Now let $M_1^*, \dots, M_{m-1}^*, \alpha^*$ be solutions of (7) such that

$$P_i(M_1^*, \dots, M_{m-1}^*, 0, \alpha^*) = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(P_1, \dots, P_m)}{\partial(M_1^*, \dots, M_{m-1}^*, \alpha^*)} \right| \neq 0.$$

The periodic solution of (6) which passes over into a solution of (3) for $\mu = 0$ is found by successive approximation according to Malkin. The first approximation is set up in the form

$$x_s^{(0)} = M_1^{(0)} \varphi_s^{(1)}(\tau) + \dots + M_{m-1}^{(0)} \varphi_s^{(m-1)}(\tau)$$

with arbitrary $M_i^{(0)}$. For further approximations periodic solutions of

$$(8) \quad \frac{dx_s^{(q)}}{d\tau} = a_{s1} x_1^{(q)} + \dots + a_{sn} x_n^{(q)} + \mu F_s(x_1^{(q-1)}, \dots, \alpha^{(q-1)}, \mu)$$

are applied, where $\alpha^{(q-1)}$ is an arbitrary constant. A necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of periodic solutions of (8) is

Priklad. Mat. Mech. 19, 265-272 (1955)

CARD 5/5

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$$(9) \int_0^{\omega} \sum_{s=1}^n F_s(x_1^{(q-1)}, \dots, x_n^{(q-1)}, \alpha^{(q-1)}, \mu) \psi_s^{(i)}(\tau) d\tau = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m).$$

These equations (9) can be fulfilled for $q=1, 2, \dots$ in the following way: The periodic solutions of (8) must be of the form

$$x_s^{(q)} = M_1^{(q)} \varphi_s^{(1)}(\tau) + \dots + M_{m-1}^{(q)} \psi_s^{(m-1)}(\tau) + \phi_s^{(q)}(\tau),$$

where $M_1^{(q)}, \dots, M_{m-1}^{(q)}$ are arbitrary constants and $\phi_s^{(q)}(\tau)$ is a special periodic solution of (8). Now $M_1^{(0)}, \dots, M_{m-1}^{(0)}$ and $\alpha^{(0)}$ are determined from the periodicity condition of the first approximation, i.e. from (9) with $q=1$; then $M_1^{(1)}, \dots, M_{m-1}^{(1)}$ and $\alpha^{(1)}$ are determined from the same conditions for $q=2$, and so on. For sufficiently small $|\mu|$ this procedure converges to the wanted periodic solution. The proof runs analogously to the method of the papers: Malkin, On the theory of oscillations of quasi-linear systems with several degrees of freedom, Priklad. Mat. Mech. 14, 4 (1950) and Simanov, On the theory of oscillations of quasi-linear systems, Priklad. Mat. Mech. 18, 2 (1954). The described method of approximation gives, at the same time, sufficient conditions for the existence of the required solution.

AUTHOR: Bulgakov, N.G.

SOV, 140 58-4-4/30

TITLE: On the Question on the Asymptotic Integration of Non-Linear Systems With Several Degrees of Freedom (K voprosu ob asimptoticheskom integrirovanii nelineynykh sistem so mnogimi stepenyami svobody)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Ministerstva vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR, Matematika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 36-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author generalizes the method of asymptotic integration elaborated by Bogolyubov [Ref 1] for quasilinear systems with several degrees of freedom. While Bogolyubov in his elaborations assumed only one purely imaginary pair of roots for the characteristic equation, the author considers systems of differential equations the generating system of which has a characteristic equation with arbitrarily many purely imaginary roots. A method for the determination of periodic solutions is given.
There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A.M.Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1958

Card 1/1

L 10691-66 EWT(d)/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6000545

SOURCE CODE: UR/0040/65/029/006/1081/1083

AUTHOR: Bulgakov, N. G. (Minsk); Krasovskiy, N. N. (Sverdlovsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: On stabilizing nonstationary systems

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 29, no. 6, 1965, 1081-1083

TOPIC TAGS: stability theory, nonstationary system stability, asymptotic stability, Lyapunov stability, control system stability

ABSTRACT: The article is a study of one particular case of stabilizing by first approximation a nonstationary control system. The control system whose phase coordinate y is subjected to small disturbances x is taken and the disturbed motion is described by the following system of equations:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x + B(t)u + g(t, x, u) \quad (1)$$

where $A(t)$ is an $n \times n$ matrix, $B(t)$ is an $n \times m$ matrix, u is an m -dimensional control vector, and g is a vector function whose terms are of order higher than one with respect to x and u and are uniform with respect to t when $0 \leq t \leq \infty$. The stabilization problem is defined as follows: to find a control function $u(x, t)$ which ensures Lyapunov's asymptotic stability of the zero solution $x = 0$ of equation (1). Under

Card 1/2

L 10691-66

ACC NR: AP6000545

special condition that the matrix

$$V = (B(\tau), A(\tau)B(\tau), \dots, A^{n-1}(\tau)B(\tau)) \quad (2)$$

for every fixed value $t - \tau = \text{const} > 0$ is of rank n . Its first linear approximation is considered along with the complete system (1). On the basis of results of the theory of controlling linear control systems, sufficient conditions are derived under which the nondisturbed motion of system (1) is stabilized by the linear control function $u(x, t) = p(t)x$, where $P(t)$ is a certain matrix. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas. [LK]

SUB CODE: 12 L SUBM DATE: 15Jun65/ ORIG REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 4167

HW

Card 2/2

BULGAKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; VESELOV, I.Ya., prof., retsenzent;
GUZENBERG, A.I., inzh., retsenzent [deceased]; SMIRNOVA,
M.K., red.

[Biochemistry of malt and beer] Biokhimiia soloda i piva.
Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1965. 487 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

BULGAKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; ANTIK, I.V., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M.
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Transformer connection groups] Gruppy soedineniia transforma-
torov. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1955. 47 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Electric transformers)

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Checking and adjusting methods for combating salt spots under conditions existing in store houses. N. I. Bulgakov and K. P. Popov. *Okladenie Tekhnika: Kozhobutovoe Proizvodstvo* 1932, No. 2, 38 B. The following procedure is recommended: Sort pickled top leather, w.p. infected hides and remove salt. The pickle should contain Na_2CO_3 at 1: the liquid factor should be 1:4. Carry out the pickling for 2 hrs., drain for 2 hrs., salt with pure NaCl with the addn. of 5% Na_2CO_3 (of the NaCl taken), concn. 15% of the wt. of the leather. Not more than 4 batches of leather should be treated in one pickle. A. A. Buchtinger.

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BB BULGAKOV, N. A-3 Determination of amino-acids by formal titration. N. BULGAKOV (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1933, 6, 375-379).—Borate is preferred to phosphate buffer for the titration. CO₂ should be rigorously excluded from all solutions used. R. T.																																																																																																																																																							
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Biochemical transformations of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers in the soils. N. Bulgakov and M. Baranov. *Izv. Akad. Nauk Belorusskoi S. S. R., Khim. Resent. Zhur. resnykh Nauk* 1960, No. 1, 47-77; *Khim. Resent. Zhur. resnykh Nauk*, No. 9, 76(1941).--Composts contg. $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ or $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and P fertilizers were added to a polystyrene sandy soil. Under aerobic conditions the nitrate N added was unchanged; $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ underwent energetic nitrification, without loss of N. The amt. of water-sol. P_2O_5 decreased insignificantly on adding $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ simultaneously with N fertilizers. Addn. of $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ resulted in considerable amts. of water-sol. P_2O_5 , the amt. of water-sol. P_2O_5 increasing towards the end of the expt. in parallel with the accumulation of NO_3^- in the soil. Addn. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ increased the acidity of the soil. Under anaerobic conditions the addn. of $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ resulted in denitrification with loss of N. Addn. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ increased the content of NH_4^+ in the soil. The $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ decompd. with the formation of H_2S . Addn. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ as well as of $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ made the reaction of the soil more alk. W. R. Thom

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SA 12 A simple method of preparing carotene from fresh or preserved carrots. S. D. Belakhovskii and N. I. Bulgakov. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 7, 151-1 (1942).—To a l. of fresh carrot juice add 2 ml. of egg white previously shaken up in a little water. Heat for 20-30 min. at 80°, let stand for an hr., and siphon off the supernatant liquid. The semi-solid residue is again heated at 90°, and the supernatant liquid withdrawn. The vol. of the residue is now 50-60 ml. Add 1-2 vols. of alc., filter on a Buchner funnel, and dry the ppt. in the air. Instead of alc., a centrifuge, or filtration through cloth may be employed. To the concd., sapond. ether ext., add alc., and allow the crystn. to proceed for 12-24 hrs. in a cool, dark place. To prep. carotene from preserved carrots, first neutralize the juice with alkali. The yield is 27.1 mg. of recrystd. carotene per l. of juice from preserved carrots. H. P.																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Determination of ascorbic acid in fresh and SO_2 -treated products. S. D. Kulekhovskii and N. I. Bulgakov. *Russkimiya* 8, 275-82(1943).—Vitamin C has no sharp titration point in sulfured plant material that has been treated with HCl and boiled so as to expel the SO_2 . A better method is to treat the dil. HOAc plant ext. with H_2S soln. The H_2SO_3 is thereby destroyed. $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$ is used to remove excess H_2S . H. Priestley

Inst. Biochem, A S U S S R

ASB 513 R000307430006-8

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Dried, SO ₂ -treated leaves as a source of vitamins A and C. S. D. Balakhovskii and N. I. Bulgakov. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR</i> 9, 23-24 (1944).—When the leaves of vegetables are subjected to SO ₂ vapors and then dried, most of the vitamins A and C are retained. The vitamin C content of SO ₂ -dried beets amounts to 375-540 mg. %. The powd. leaves can be put up in tablets or directly added to soups. H. P.																										112																									
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SECTION 3												SECTION 4											

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✓ Electrometric titration in the determination of the acidity of beer. N. I. Bulgakov and L. G. Shmidt. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Pivovarennoi Prom.* 1953, No. 3, 70-2; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 29301. — For titration of beer acidity with the comparison electrode a buffer soln. pH 8.5 is used. The buffer is made of a 1:1 mixt. of 0.05M borax soln. and 0.2M H_2BO_3 soln. This

is done for the purpose of obtaining acidity values fixed by official specifications. The av. deviations of results obtained by this method as compared with results of official specification methods is -0.037 ml. of N alkali soln. per 100 ml. of beer with variations of $+0.10$ to -0.18 ml. M. Hoseh

BULGAKOV, N.; MALCHENKO, A.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; redaktor;
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Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63562

Author: Bulgakov, N. I., Zubenko, A. P., Antonova, I. I.

Institution: None

Title: Suppression of Beer Microflora with Chemical Agents

Original

Periodical: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta pivovarennoy prom-sti, 1954, No 4, 40-47

Abstract: Indexes are given of the treatment of beer with salicylic acid, urotropin and H_2O_2 . It was found that addition to beer, prior to bottling, of 0.01-0.015% H_2O_2 prolongs the stability of beer up to one month without affecting its organoleptic characteristics.

Card 1/1

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AUTHOR: Bulgakov, N.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: On the calculation of short circuit currents of an electric furnace installation. (K raschetu tokov korotkogo zamykaniya elektropechnoy ustanovki.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry) 1957, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 52 - 54 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

The short circuit currents of transformers supplying electric furnaces vary over a wide range, depending on the method of controlling the secondary voltage. This article gives calculations of reactive voltage drop for different methods of secondary voltage control. The effect of non-sinusoidal wave forms of arc current and voltage are neglected. Since resistive impedances in the system are small only reactive voltage drops are considered. In order to calculate the short circuit current of the entire furnace installation it is necessary to determine the total reactive voltage drop which is equal to the sum of the reactive voltage drops of all the parts of the installation expressed as percentages. The following cases are then considered (a) transformer windings reconnected from delta to star with chokes in delta connections but number of turns unchanged. (b) transformer reconnected from delta to star with chokes connected in supply lines (c) transformer reconnected by changing the number of turns in the primary winding. The chokes may be in either line or phase connection. For each of these cases formulae are given for the reactive voltage drops in the transformer.

On the calculation of short circuit currents of an electric furnace installation (Cont.).³⁹⁵

the choke, the short circuit and furnace and the total drop before and after reconnection. The short circuit factor is plotted for a particular case. On this diagram lines are plotted which bound a region in which the short circuit current factor lies between 2.5 and 3.5, i.e. limits within which existing designs of transformers can withstand continuous short circuit current surges and on the other hand the total reactance of the installation does not too much impair its power factor. Therefore, in designing furnace installations it is attempted to maintain the short circuit current ratio within these limits and the curves show that for the given case considered the choke voltage drop should lie between 13 and 20%.

3 figures, no literature references.

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ACC NR: AP6034001

SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/005/0760/0769

AUTHOR: Bulgakov, N. P.

ORG: Pacific Ocean Branch of the Institute of Oceanography, Vladivostok
(Tikhookeanskoye otdeleniye Instituta okeanologii)

TITLE: The influence of initial conditions on the transformation of ~~some~~
some characteristic surfaces by vertical mixing of water masses

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 760-769

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, oceanographic research, ~~gradient surface~~, ocean
salinity, hydrodynamics, *ocean dynamics*

ABSTRACT: The formation and the displacement of the maximum gradient surfaces and the surfaces of extreme values of temperature and salinity are discussed on the basis of the analytical theory of T, S-curves. An attempt is made to clarify the influence of initial conditions on the transformation of one and two discontinuity surfaces by vertical mixing. It is shown that one discontinuity surface gives just one surface of maximum gradient. Two discontinuity surfaces can be transformed into one or two maximum gradient surfaces. Two maximum gradient surfaces appear if the vertical distribution of oceanographic characteristics at the initial moment is such that a nonmonotonic structure is formed

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UDC: 551.465.4/5(27)